

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$15

TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 3

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From General Early's Army.

Hoke's Brigade, in Camp near

LEESBURG, VA.

Editors Confederate.—I write you last from Staunton. Since we left that point, our marches have been rapid, our sufferings from the intense heat and dust have been truly great, and I think I will be pardoned for adding, our services to our country have been eminently valuable; for all things considered, I think they have been entirely successful.

On Sunday, July the 3rd, this army passed through Winchester early in the morning, and five miles north of the town Major General Gordon's division and a large part of the cavalry took the left for Martinsburg; and the main army under Lieutenant General Early moved directly for Harper's Ferry. By 10 o'clock the heavy booming of artillery in our front bespoke the presence of the foe. Our cavalry came upon a camp of infantry and cavalry between Smithfield and Leetown, and although the enemy was in strong force, yet they fell back after feeding the steel of our advance. Our cavalry lost some 8 or 10 in killed, and perhaps 80 in wounded. Martinsburg, on that evening, fell into the hands of General Gordon, with a large amount of military stores and about 200 prisoners.

On Monday, July the 4th, General Early approached Harper's Ferry about 9 o'clock, a. m., and advanced his sharpshooters upon the place. On the high mountain on the northern bank of the river, called the Maryland Heights, the enemy had erected four strong fortifications, from which their artillery could annoy us in our approach from this side. On Tuesday, the 5th, our sharpshooters were at work early, and by 9 o'clock took possession of the upper part of the town, the enemy having left the southern bank of the river on which the town stands. We took a large amount of military stores at this place, but for want of transportation were compelled to burn them. In the afternoon General Breckinridge's division marched from Shepherdstown, ten miles, and was followed early next morning by the other troops above, to cross into Maryland, with the exception of Hoke's brigade, which was left behind as a check, pending the arrival of the main army.

On Wednesday, the 6th, the main army, which had concentrated upon the Maryland heights, and whose fire of artillery was now directed upon the town as held by our men, whilst a warfare of sharpshooters was kept up from both sides of the river. An assault having for its object the capture of the Maryland heights would have cost us a great sacrifice of life; and it was certainly wisdom in our chief to pass into Maryland, leaving this garrison in its isolated position.

After dark, Thursday evening, the 7th, our brigade, under General Lewis, silently moved off from Harper's Ferry, and at daylight crossed the Potomac near Shepherdstown into Maryland, at a ford about three miles from the noted village of Sharpsburg. In passing through this village, everything that bespoke Yankeeism appeared visible. Every house-door was shut, and to almost every question asked of the inhabitants, an evasive answer was given. Our brigade, joined the main army on this day's march near Boonsborough, which town showed all the features of Sharpsburg itself. Our military authorities were actively engaged in collecting horses for the use of the army, an example set, as by the Yankees themselves; but oh, wonderful to tell! this was a horrible rule of warfare, when they came to feel it applied to themselves in its stern realities.

In the afternoon we moved through the pass of South Mountain, and on to a small degree of Middletown. We found only a small degree of Southern feeling in this place. Yankeeism prevailed. We pressed on and bivouacked within eight miles of Frederick City. This afternoon the cavalry in advance had driven in the enemy's pickets upon the town, and it was known that he was occupying the town in strong force.

Saturday, July 9th.—At 9 o'clock, a. m., our whole army marched through the city. But what a change! Both doors and hearts stood wide open here. Here is a town containing about 8,000 inhabitants, who really behaved towards us like people of South of the Potomac. Their doors stood wide open. The ladies appeared everywhere waving their handkerchiefs, the men were busy in bringing to the side-walks buckets of cool water to refresh the weary soldier, the hungry were invited into the rooms of private families, to partake of a friendly breakfast, and your humble correspondent was among the most favored ones. General Early, and the 27th N. C. Infantry, and his guard, and his excellent Colonel, A. B. Godwin, became Provost Marshal. According to the usages of warfare, a levy of \$200,000 was made upon the city authorities, and paid in the afternoon. The enemy had abandoned the city during the previous night, taking the main road towards Baltimore. Our army, upon reaching the centre of the place, fired the right, taking the turnpike leading directly to Washington City. About three miles south of the town we approached a small river called the Monocacy, at a place crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Here it was discovered that the enemy were in force on the heights beyond the river, prepared to give us battle. About 2 o'clock, p. m., the work began. Gordon's division, under its gallant leader, moved down the stream from the left, crossed over and came up, attacking the enemy's left, while other portions of the army operated directly upon his front. The fire of artillery was terrible on both sides, Gordon's division falling upon the enemy's left, made quick work of it. The Yankees, although a portion of them (one division) were fresh from the army of Grant around Petersburg, being then attacked in front and flank, fell into confusion, and retreated in disorder from the field. Five hundred and forty prisoners fell into our hands, besides all his wounded. His loss in killed and wounded can hardly be short of one thousand, and his aggregate loss may be set down at fifteen hundred. But as usual we are called to mourn the loss of some gallant spirits. Brigadier General Evans, of Georgia, was severely though not dangerously wounded. Colonel Lamar, and Lieutenant Colonel Van Vankleburg, both of old Georgia, were killed. Our loss in killed may amount to sixty or seventy, while the aggregate in killed and wounded may sum up three hundred and fifty.

Sunday, July 10th.—Our march began early, and our faces were set for Washington City; the distance to the city from our camp being about thirty miles. This was a day of great heat, and the most dusty march I have ever made, (no rain having fallen here for six weeks,) yet in all my life I never felt more like holding out, and holding on, through all difficulties, because we seemed to be moving upon the great American Babylon, where all that is hateful to us in politics, religion and rules. We continued our march until midnight; numbers of our poor soldiers had fallen down through the great heat and rain, and came into camp, but refused to next night. Our march this day was principally through

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 157.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate

Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Asylum Fund, will address the people as follows:
At Thyrath Church, Rowan county, Sunday, July 31st.
At Salisbury, at Court, Tuesday, August 2nd.
At Hillsboro, Friday, August 5th.
Salisbury and Hillsboro papers please copy.

Wanted.

A GARDNER for the year, commencing on the 1st of September. White person preferred. Apply to
july 23-24
MRS. H. W. MILLER.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.

RALEIGH, July 26, 1864.

Circular No. 257

MEDICAL OFFICERS in charge of Hospitals are

informed that the Hon. S. H. Rogers, Attorney General of North Carolina, has given the following opinion, viz:

"I have to say, construing the Ordinances and Acts of Assembly in regard to soldiers voting, according to the spirit thereof, I am of opinion that Surgeons in charge of Hospitals can have opened the polls for elections, as commanders of regiments, and that this election should be conducted as in a regiment. The object of the law is to allow soldiers from their homes in the service to vote."

Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals will accordingly have the polls for election opened at their respective hospitals on Thursday next, July 28th, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, and make the returns required by law.

(Signed) P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposits on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of class enrolled in the Treasury bonds, to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within the country, and in the end, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent certificates, issued by George W. Morehead, late

Depository, and of six per cent certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The same will be paid at the office in full, and only first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holder of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. S. DEPOSITORY.

July 27-28

Conservative copy till forbid.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.

July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 5.

The organization of the Senior Class of

Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that the class enrolled in any one county, it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 60 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the counties of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamsburg.

Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, are requested to see that the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will also be held responsible for the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of N. C. to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in fighting raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is in his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon as, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE, Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

July 22-23

Conservative copy till date of this office.

PITT COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE:

DR. E. J. BLOUNT.

FOR THE COMMONS:

C. PERKINS.

R. G. ALBRIGHTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by

BY SOLDIERS

AND

CITIZENS.

July 21-22

THROUGH the many solicitations of his friends,

THOMAS E. FAISON has consented again to become a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the Senate.

July 22-23

WANTED—A COPYING CLERK.

Apply to

Capt. J. W. PINSDALE,

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,

July 22-23

RICHMOND CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VA.

CAPITAL \$300,000.

Takes risks against fire at lowest rates.

T. H. WYNN, Pres.

E. MCCARTHY, Sec.

N. B.—AGENTS WANTED.

July 22-23

Candidates' Cards.

CRAYVEN COUNTY.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZEN VOTERS OF Crayven

At the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Crayven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests.

W. W. BATES, 1st Lt. Co. B, 6th Regt. N. C.

June 13-18 dtc

For the Sheriff of Crayven.

We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff in the county of Crayven, may 24-101-dtc.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE

W. W. BATES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election, at Jones's Depot, June 15.

121-dtc.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAYVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I

announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obedt Servt.

June 14 121-dtc

NATHAN WHITEFORD.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next, June 27, 1864, dtc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

Dr. JOHN F. ECKARD a candidate to represent the county of Crayven in the next General Assembly of the State.

Greene County.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene

County:

At the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.

J. T. FREEMAN.

Snow Hill, June 27, 1864.

Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE COL. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county.

July 2-dtc.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person County, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in your places, besides, my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

W. A. THOMPSON.

July 2-23

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—We are authorized

to announce the following candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Goldsboro on the 28th of May. These candidates will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and believe that all they can do to protect us early and honorably peace.

July 2-23

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of

Davidson County.—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 4th Regt. N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defense of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position.

Many Voters.

July 27, 1864. 236

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized

to announce W. H. BIGH, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the election in August.

July 17-dtc-daw

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

W. H. BIGH, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones.

July 6 22-wtf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND RESERVES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons, may 10-88-dtc-wtf

We are authorized to announce Lieut.

E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

July 14 dtc-wtf

To the Voters of Warren County, N. C.

I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for the Legislature. If a merciful Providence shall see fit to restore me to health once more, I prefer to remain in the service until the last gun is fired in defense of Home and Independence, and I desire no greater applause from posterity than to be instrumental of that deed and that deliverance.

PLUMMER W. GREEN, July 13 dtc

BERNIE COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bernie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Governor Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been, a true and faithful soldier in the field, and he believes that it is a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorized to announce Capt. W. M. SUTTON as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

July 13 1864-dtc

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.

The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

July 13 64-dtc

Albemarle County.—We are authorized

to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Albemarle County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative, and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 16 dtc

CONFEDERATE TICKET FOR GRANVILLE.

FOR THE SENATE:

C. H. K. TAYLOR.

FOR THE COMMONS:

JOHN W. BARGROVE,

E. G. CHEATHAM,

D. R. P. PEACE.

July 20-dtc

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE:

DR. W. S. COPELAND.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COMMONS:

CAPT. S. T. STANSELL,

LIEUT. W. J. ROBERTS.

Election in camp, Thursday, the 28th of July, at home, Thursday, the 4th of August.

July 20-dtc-wtf

SPLENDID BLOCKS SHOES.

A SMALL LOT OF FINE SHOES, LATEST

style for Ladies and Gentlemen, at a slight advance on importer's prices, at

N. C. BOOKSTORE.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Tailor-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under

the care of T. J. DENNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences 3rd Monday of July.

The price of board and tuition is \$750 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance.

June 24-124 dtc

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES of beautifully finished Surgical Instruments, at

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S

Action and Commission House,

July 22

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

LOCKVILLE,

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

We commend to our readers the very able and thoughtful article from the Fayetteville Observer, which we publish at length, on "The Election." It runs the political career with a clear and fair precision, and avoiding the rough and vulgar style which Mr. Holden adopts, it discloses this politician with the skill of a perfect anatomist.

The abusive article which Mr. Holden published of Mr. Hale, or rather of both the Editors, in his last sheet, may well justify us in laying a parallel between the Editor of the Observer and his accuser. Mr. Holden will not bludge at the picture, but he will fight. Mr. Hale was a well known politician of the whig school of the "straitest and strictest sect." For all his life, his associates in politics were such men as G. W. Dudley, Gov. John Owen, Judge Turner, John D. Eades, Mr. Badger, Gov. Graham, Edmund D. Berry, Gov. Morehead—and all these were whigs of the style and character of Henry Clay. We apprehend that there has not ever been a division of parties, when Mr. Hale and the gentlemen whom we have named, have not acted together. When Mr. Holden denounces Mr. Hale as a "traitor," he denounces the dead—the great dead of North Carolina—and puts upon him upon their compurgers who are living. Mr. Holden has twice got into the same company. Once before he was invested with the Raleigh Standard; and again after he was divested of the public printing.

When Mr. Holden was voting with Wm. L. Yancy, Thomas Clingman and others, who he then denounced for secessionists, for Bunker Hill—after he abandoned Douglas "between two snakes"—Mr. Hale in association with Messrs. Butler, Graham, Gilmer, Rouse, D. Smith, Satterthwaite, Vance, and all the whigs of the State, were aiding to save the country by electing John Bell.

When Mr. Holden was defeated for public printer, he said: "we know it will be charged by our enemies, that we would have pursued a different course, if we had been elected public printer"—and he immediately knocked for admission and was let into the association where Mr. Hale had always been.

Afterwards, Mr. Holden worked in opposition to secession until the proclamation of Lincoln; when he became the secession candidate for the Convention, was elected, and voted the State out; making the memorable pledge of the last man for the last dollar—a child whose legitimacy he continues to dispute, though all the public know him to be the father.

Mr. Hale, on the other hand, pursued the even tenor of his way. When the proclamation came, and the dividing line was drawn, we apprehend there is scarce a man in the whole Confederacy, who sacrificed more of feeling than did Mr. Hale. We apprehend that the old Union had not adhered more thoroughly, or more faithfully than he; and we can readily understand how offering would be the necessity which compelled the choice which he made. But as Mr. Hale had been an ardent and true lover of the old Government, so was it to be expected that the same enduring qualities of consistent loyalty would adhere to him in the new; and by the same reasoning it was truthfully inferred, that the flippancy and unsteady and selfish support which Mr. Holden had given to the former, would attach to his connection with the latter.

The anticipations have been realized; and Mr. Hale has remained the constant advocate of the cause; representing its interests with an able pen, contributing to its burdens with an unflinching but liberal hand, and being represented in its labors and perils by a son who honors the service by good conduct and exemplary discharge of duty.

We will not contrast Mr. Holden on this part of the case; and we conclude the parallel by enquiring of Mr. Holden, if it gives him no pain, no uneasiness—if it does not at least twinge him a little—if some such idea as that it may be ridiculous, or may seem to be, that he undertakes to read Mr. Hale out of the Conservative party, and to fix him as a secessionist.

We cannot begin the article from the Observer, to those readers of our paper into whose hands it may not fall; and ask that they will give it a wide dissemination among the people.

Commandants of Conscripts.

Some eighteen months ago, the rank of Colonel was conferred upon our friend Mallett, then a major and commandant of conscripts in this State. That he deserved such promotion, no one who knows the important services rendered by him, and his zeal and fidelity as a public officer, will deny. But it seems the then Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph, overlooked the provisions of law, requiring that the highest grade of commandants of conscripts should be that of Major only. The result was that the Senate, at the last session, when acting upon the nomination of Col. Mallett and others similarly situated, could not and did not confirm them.

We hope that the law may be amended, and if so, Col. Mallett's promotion would follow as a matter of course.

See Notice of the Commandant of this Post, concerning opening the Polls at the Quartermaster's office.

Metaphorical.

In fetching about for a figure of speech proper to be applied to "Col. McRae," Mr. Holden finds one in the poultry yard; and accordingly, in his last issue he speaks of us as the "Vance game cock." Though rather a foul subterfuge, and intended to do so, we accept it. There are significant points for admiration about the "game cock." It is a beautiful, heroic, gallant, unselfish, chivalrous bird; and Mr. Holden shows but slight acquaintance with cocks of the game species; or they never "drop their feathers."

A marked characteristic of the "game cock" is, that he will fight to the death in defence of his walk. But all cocks are not alike, and there are some that do crow most lustily, and then very suddenly "drop their feathers." Gov. Vance once had a cock of his latter description—the loudest crower in the hen yard. But all of a sudden, one light, it "dropped its feathers," and flew out of its own coop, and over the fence, and into the Governor's coop by the "south front." (called by common roosters the back door.)—After this the Governor would own this fowl no longer; and since then it never was, and ever will be cock of any walk in North Carolina. The fowl which we have described, is a speckle, with a top knot, and may be designated as a political dominica.

The Next Legislature.

The voters of North Carolina cannot be too highly impressed with the great importance of selecting the right men to represent them in the next Legislature. Remember, that they will have to serve two years, and during that time many questions of vital importance will arise, which will require the largest amount of talent, experience and firmness, to adjust judiciously and to the best advantage, for the interest of the people and the welfare of the nation.

With these prominent and all important considerations before the people, they cannot fail to see that it is the part of wisdom and safety, that they vote for men to represent them in the Legislature, except those of tried and unflinching character and unspotted patriotism—that their present professions now that they are electing the successors of the people, should be closely compared with their course of action and private sentiments before they became candidates.

A man to represent the people of North Carolina in the Legislature at this juncture, should not only be perfectly right now, but his antecedents and his whole course of conduct should be the commencement of the war, should unmistakably identify him with the South and with the success of the cause. No man is fit to be trusted who has abused our Government, denounced and vilified our leaders, civil or military, and by his course spread distrust and dissatisfaction among the people. There are some, now before the people, who, claiming to be sound on the main question affecting our State canvases, are known or suspected to be devoid of that sympathy and devotion to the cause that every true man and especially every legislator should possess. Let every voter narrowly and jealously scan the claims of their legislative candidates, and vote against every one to whose skirts there clings the foul stain of distrust, or well-founded suspicion or doubt. Vote for men of known, avowed, outspoken true and loyal sentiments, and you will not have cause to reproach yourself with having voted for a man who has betrayed you and your country's best interest.

Kindred Results.

A citizen of this county was in Petersburg a few days since, and was present when a batch of Yankee prisoners was brought in, and heard much of their conversation. Among other things they said—"If Petersburg or Richmond be taken, or Haden is elected Governor of North Carolina, the Southern Confederacy will go up the spout."

And we suppose they would rejoice as much, or more, at the latter event, as in the accomplishment of either of the former. But as neither alternative is at all likely to happen, the Southern Confederacy may be considered safe; though they are not wide of the mark in the opinion, that Holden's election would be a damaging blow to our cause.

Mr. J. F. Merrill of Onslow county, authorizes us to say that the statement in the Progress is untrue, that he, among others, denounced Gov. Vance two years ago. Mr. Merrill says he voted for Gov. Vance two years ago, and that he will not desert him now, as the Progress and Holden have done. Mr. Merrill need give himself no uneasiness at the misrepresentation of the Progress. It has attempted to put in a false light every man of prominence in the State, until, fortunately, no one puts any confidence in anything it says about such matters.

Masonic Action.

We invite the attention, as requested, of the Masonic Fraternity, to the proceedings of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, Pittsboro', concerning the attempt to assimilate that honorable and honored Order with the traitorous association known as "H. O. A. S." As we expected, the indignation of the Masons is thoroughly aroused by this infamous attempt to make a complicity of it with a band of traitors.

We will be under obligations to those having in charge the Elections at the Hospitals, Camps, &c., in the State, if they will telegraph us the vote at their respective precincts to-day, in time for to-morrow's paper.

"J. G. R., of Rowan county," is informed that we have not the copy of the Obituary Notice he refers to. If a copy be sent us, we will publish.

Ladies' Relief Association.

It affords us much pleasure to record the fact, that the Ladies Relief Association, in this city, is fully and successfully in operation, under excellent, well regulated management. The Ladies are persevering and energetic in their efforts to contribute to the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals, and we take great pleasure in affirming the fact that they contribute greatly in supplying these gallant sufferers with delicacies and nutritious viands so much needed by them. Every day a delegation visits each one of the Hospitals with ample and varied supplies, which, together with their cheerful conversation and kindly attentions, impart a cheer and comfort which only the worn, weary invalid soldier knows how to appreciate. And they do appreciate them most highly. We have had these war worn veterans to call at our office and express in the strongest terms their gratitude and satisfaction for the warm and cordial attentions they had received at the hands of the Ladies of Raleigh. We confess that these expressions have made our hearts glad, and we have felt proud of the patriotic conduct of the women of our city.

But the gentlemen of Raleigh and of Wake county, as well as the Ladies in the country who have not an opportunity of uniting with their sisters of the town in their personal ministrations to the wants of these our gallant defenders, can and should assist them by contributions of money and provisions, to aid in carrying out the objects of their Association. Every one who is able, should thus contribute their aid to this noble enterprise—and those from remote points would contribute to the relief of their own friends and relatives in our Hospitals, by sending money or provisions to the Ladies Relief Association of Raleigh. These Ladies give their time, their labor, and even their dearly purchased provisions to the carrying forward of their humane work; and it is as little as others can do, to contribute towards furnishing the supplies necessary. We hope all will think of this, and act promptly in the manner suggested.

Look out for the Cross-Mark.

Our paper has now been in existence for six months. Most of the names on our books are subscribers for that length of time, and their terms will now begin to expire. We put a CROSS-MARK in close proximity to the subscriber's name on the paper, so as to give him notice in time to renew before the period for subscription will expire. We appeal our present subscribers will not only renew themselves, but give us their aid in swelling our subscription list.

The News.

We received none of our Georgia exchanges on yesterday, and are therefore without any advices from Atlanta. We hope we shall receive something by telegraph before going to press.

The Express of Monday, has the following, concerning movements around that city:

On Friday night and during Saturday, there was some heavy skirmishing, and of picket firing, there was no end to it. The commanding part of the time, was very severe, and notwithstanding such things have now become almost of hourly occurrence, several persons of delicate nerves, have been considerably shocked by the reverberation of the mortars and other heavy guns. We know not that much damage is inflicted upon our men by these mortars, but on the other side, if we are to believe the frequent references made to casualties from these causes, in Yankee correspondence, there have been many casualties. We notice in one letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the writer estimates the casualties in a single corps at 75 or 100 per day. The writer is under the impression, that the rebels have a special hate for his corps, (the Ninth,) for he says the fire of the guns seem to be aimed at them; while another lying immediately to his right, enjoys almost perfect immunity from such annoyances.

On Saturday night last from about half past twelve to one o'clock, there was a most furious and incessant cannonading from our batteries on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox. The discharges were estimated at 20 per minute; and it is thought that not less than 40 or 50 guns participated. Every man, woman and child, in the city, and for five miles around, were aroused from their slumbers, and the equifers after the course of so much "thundering," as one man expressed it, were very numerous at an early hour yesterday. We were as ignorant on the subject, however, as anybody else, and had to send all enquirers elsewhere for information. We heard during the day from an officer, who seemed to be posted, that it was caused by an attempt of the enemy to throw a bridge over the river, under the cover of darkness. But it was a signal failure, for never were men better prepared to check any such movement than we were. The storm of iron that was rained upon the Yankees Saturday night, would have checked any offensive operation by its sheer weight, if they could have all been placed beneath it. It must have amounted to a ton or more, and the noise was certainly enough to have frightened even Yankee ears, as much cannonading as they have heard of late.

Yesterday during all day there was the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, and last night at late hour, there seemed to be no abatement.

DEATH OF GEN. W. H. T. WALKER.—The sad intelligence was received here yesterday of the death of Gen. W. H. T. Walker, at Atlanta. Knowing the daring, intrepidity and energy of Gen. W., and his untiring devotion to the cause, and his untiring efforts for the cause, we were not at all surprised to find that he fell with his face to the foe, and in the thickest of the fight. He died the death of a patriot and hero.—Atlanta Register.

The London Star, speaking of the debate in the Ministry, says: "The country may prepare for speedy dissolution of Parliament. Whatever the fate of the impending vote of censure, we believe we may announce that through the present Parliament will be dissolved."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Election.

On Thursday next, the 28th inst., the soldier in the army, whether with or without the State, will be entitled to vote for Governor and for Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of their respective counties, provided they would be qualified to vote in those counties it at home as citizens. On Thursday next, the 4th of August, the election will be concluded by the voting of the people in the State.

We have no shadow of doubt about the result of the election. It would be deeply humiliating if we were obliged to entertain a supposition that the people of North Carolina would discard a patriot and statesman like Gov. Vance, and substitute a political trickster like W. W. Holden. Compare the men: Gov. Vance has been a true man, consistent in his political principles, always a Whig until the war obliterated old parties, and then a Confederate only, showing his faith by his works, entering the army at once as a private, and remaining in it in the positions to which he was promoted, till the people called him to the Executive chair. Holden began life in 1840 as a tobacco Whig, making speeches for Harrison and writing columns of Clay. Not "getting on," he abandoned the Whig party, and, as "one renegade is worse than ten Turks," he became, as the organ of the Democratic party, the most bitter reviler of Clay and all the ablest and most virtuous of his former friends. From being praised by him as a "dead dog," Clay was denounced by him as a "gambler," and "murderer," and such like. When Mr. Clay died Holden praised him again, recently he has submissively admitted that his abuse of one of these distinguished Whigs (Gov. Graham) was merely "for party purposes." So it was "doublet in regard to them all. Who can rely upon a man who thus in effect admits that he did not believe what he said in his own paper, but that he only said it for party purposes?"

Pursuing this view of his course, we find Holden a candidate for the office of Governor before a Convention of the Democratic party at Charlotte in 1858. Failing to get the nomination; and then failing in 1860 to be elected State Printer, he turned upon his Democratic friends with a malignity even greater than that which had marked his conduct to his old Whig friends. The approaching culmination of his long labors to bring about secession showed him that the people were opposed to secession. His secession "principles" at once gave way and he became an anti-secessionist, even denying at one time that he ever had been a secessionist. He ran as the candidate of the anti-secessionists in Wake. When Lincoln's Proclamation summoned us all to war, he became a war man, as was a candidate, was elected to the Confederate States, that body for secession, voted us into the war and into the Southern Confederacy, and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain these his votes. He remained a war man for about two years, encouraging—(by words, not by deeds, for he never entered the army as Vance did)—the government, the soldiers and the people in its prosecution by appeals, apparently patriotic, to fight the war till we triumphed and secured our independence, urging that we could not with honor or safety cease to fight or make overtures for peace so long as the foot of an invader was upon our soil. At the end of two years he changed again. He became aware that every day devoted to war, and thereupon set up to be the leader of a new party—a peace party—hoping that at last the great object of his inordinate ambition might be attained—that as every body was for peace, everybody would vote to make the man Governor who pretended that he could do more than any one else to obtain it. He knows that he has no power to move a finger towards peace; that if he were a dozen Governors no peace could be made, or even negotiations for peace commenced, till Lincoln's consent is obtained. And he knows that Lincoln, instead of inclining to peace, would be encouraged, if he were elected, to prosecute the war. But he thinks that there are thousands, less sensible than himself, who may be gulled by their own desire for peace, and his professions of ability to obtain it. And so he sets to work to ridiculing and reviling "the last dollar and the last man" men—that is, himself. He eats all his own words about the dishonor of offering to negotiate while the foot of an invader is on our soil. He encourages the Yankees and discourages the Confederates. His Editorials are printed in the Yankee papers and in Extras and scattered by the million over the Yankee States, to encourage the Yankee men to volunteer, the Yankee soldiers to fight, the Yankee capitalists to lend their money, on the supposition that North Carolina was about to go back into the vile Yankee Union. And the conclusion was a most natural one. The Standard was filled with the writings of Holden and his friends in bitter denunciation of the Confederate administration, in discouraging views of the hopelessness of our cause, and in open declarations of a desire for the "constitution" as it is, and the Union as it was. While these contents of the Standard are thus circulated by the million at the North, no paper copies them at the South. While they encourage the North, they are only calculated to discourage the South.

During the two years of which we have spoken, the first of the war, Holden fastened himself on to a new party, the "Conservative party," composed mainly of old whigs, by whom his abuse of his old Democratic friends was highly relished. The selfish purpose of this change was not so apparent at first. The public only saw that he vilified Bragg, and R. and E. and Person, and others, his old Democratic cronies, and friends; Graham and Vance and such like—like long whigs. He used Gov. Vance's immense personal popularity until he supposed that he had transferred it to himself, and then—change once more—he became his bitter reviler, as we believe he had long been his bitter enemy. From the day that Col. Vance wrote his letter of acceptance of the public demand that he should be a candidate for Governor, on the 15th of June 1862 and addressed that letter to the Editors of the Observer, we think that Holden has been the enemy of Gov. Vance. He pretended friendship just so long as was necessary to perfect his own ambitious schemes. His vanity persuaded him that his arrangements were perfect to supplant Gov. Vance, that the people and the soldiers would desert the Governor and vote for himself. How little foundation there is for this supposition may be inferred from the fact that in every instance in which he or his other organs has named a prominent gentleman as his supporter, that gentleman has denied the soft impeachment and declared for Vance. As with these leading gentlemen, who are so influential as to be specially named, so it will be found as to the great mass of the people.

The intelligence of the State is for Vance and against Holden—for the man who has confessedly made the best Governor in the Confederacy, who has clothed our soldiers and fed their families and made millions for the State treasury by his sagacious blockade operations, who has upheld the Laws of his State and of the Confederacy, who has fought for our independence, spoken for it and written for it, and is ready to die for it;—and against the man who never did anything for the cause except to give it words, words, words, and who abandoned the cause as soon as it seemed to look gloomy—the very moment that a brave, true-hearted man would seize to brace himself up against despondency and desertion. The times require a true man, a consistent man, a brave man; not one who is afraid to face the people of any part of the State; not one who, when danger is far off, cries out, "Let them come on I am ready for them!" and when they do come, gets out of his own back door, and into the back door of a place of safety, leaving his property and his family at the mercy of a mob. The times, we say, require a man of a different stamp from all this—a man as Gov. Vance has proven himself to be, not such a man as W. W. Holden has proven himself to be.

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ARMY NORTH VIRGINIA.

Before Bermuda Hundred, Va. July 21.

Dear Confederates:—Without introduction, apology or explanation, I will, with your permission, recount incidents as they occur, which may in a measure tend to appease the anxiety of your readers, who are I know are ever looking with anxious eyes and hearts to our army and its movements.

We have for several days past enjoyed an unusual quiet—not even the shot of a "stray picket" has been heard to disturb the deep silence which prevails. Artillery practice—a game at which the enemy used to delight so much to play—has been abandoned, and he seems now really on good terms with us. Why he has seen fit to abstain from this practice of late, unless it were through fear that "he would hurt somebody," I shall not venture to surmise, though it is to be presumed that the most probable and best reason is, that he is a little apprehensive of waking up our boys, who are generally apt, he knows, to land him roughly, and are never content without having the last shot. Though this long silence is doubtless a prelude to another great storm which is brooding, and which is perhaps destined soon to burst upon us; but let it be what it may, we say let it come—the emergency will not find us unprepared.

Bermuda Hundred, as you are aware, is nothing more than a narrow neck of land intervening between the Appomattox and James rivers. This small space, on account of its vast importance as a depot for supplies, and as a rendezvous too, has been made impregnable, and is garrisoned principally by the new levies of the enemy, who are there undergoing the usual drill and instruction, which are requisite and necessary prior to their accession to the "Grand Army." Immediately upon the Appomattox, at the terminus of the Port Waltham Junction Railroad, which intersects with the Richmond and Petersburg Road, is the little village of Port Waltham, which before the war was a place of considerable life and trade. Here the pontoon bridge of the enemy spans the river, which is strongly protected by his fleet, besides two by nature, and has formed a commanding defence which bristles with his cannon. Near by is the famous and renowned "observatory," of which you have heard so much talk, erected by Butler, from which he had hoped to get a view of the "promised land." This nonsensical and queer looking piece of work, which is unprecedented by any structure of modern times, and which is decidedly the biggest humbug ever yet instituted by the Yankee, resembles at a distance, strikingly, the appearance of a large battery. Now that its completion has been perfected, no one can conceive of what use it will be to the enemy, as it serves for such an excellent target and is in such fine range for our artillists with their parrot guns. Though probably the East now intends having it converted into a place of resort for himself, where he can, after twilight, repair and seek the solitude of night, and by listening to the rippling and murmuring waves of the majestic Appomattox, return in fancy to the romance of his youth again. But it cannot be possible for the vision of man to restore the light of the happy past, when he is stained with as many crimes as an Alexander or a Caesar, when he has murdered the innocent, and has caused to bleed and languish for her innocent babe the heart of the tender female—has seen nothing save the horrors of hell. We have from our own position, a magnificent view of this tower, and the whole country surrounding. The scenery is one of exceeding beauty, revealing plainly the different chains of the enemy's works, which have the appearance of being very formidable.

The report that Gen. Grant while reconnoitering in person on Saturday last had his arm badly shattered by a shell from one of our batteries, and has since died from its amputation, continues yet to circulate. This is confirmed by deserters who seemingly tell it with an air of truth; but remembering the source from whence it emanates it is really ridiculous to accredit it. The Yankee is ever full of his tricks and pranks, and were he to successfully delude and lead us into the belief of this rumor, he would laugh and chuckle in his sleeves henceforth and forever.

A new discovery by our soldiers of late has been made, exceeding by far anything yet heard of, and which beyond the shadow of a doubt, caps the climax. Praxiteles which are thrown by the enemy into our lines, and which fail to explode, are pounced upon so soon as they fall to the ground, with all the eagerness of a panther, when he springs upon his prey. The pieces which are contained in these missiles are composed of a beautiful composition, next akin to gold itself, and often being worked up into rings (for which purpose it is now being served by nearly every soldier in the army.) The difference is barely discernible. From the enormous quantity which has been manufactured, it would be no exaggerating to say, that every young man who has an intended has either presented her, or designs doing so soon, with one of these handsome war presents. The demand for the precious metal has been so great, that the supply is now nearly exhausted, and some of them are actually heard complaining heavily of the enemy why he does not replenish the stock.

We have been favored with a delightful rain, and feel now much refreshed. It has been continuous for two days, and the atmosphere which was so oppressive and sultry has been cooled down to a mild and moderate temperature, and our brave boys instead of being exhausted by excessive heat and rambling the woods over in search of shade, are now as brisk and as playful as young lambs.

E. M. P.

SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS.—Instructions have been sent to Collectors to receive the January Coupons of these bonds in payment of export and import duties.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by E. THAYER, at the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 27.—The prediction of the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 27th, seems likely to be realized soon on the north bank of James river. Hancock's second corps, which was in our front a few days ago, has gone there, and perhaps other Yankee forces. An engagement occurred there to-day, but full particulars have not transpired.

The nineteenth corps of the Yankee army have appeared in front of our lines at Bermuda Hundred. All comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging.

A citizen of California was sent in our lines under flag of truce yesterday, on private business. The Press Telegram of the 26th should have read—Grant is strengthening his left, while rests near the Weldon railroad, and mining on our left, his right, in front of Petersburg.

From the North and Georgia.

RICHMOND, July 27.—Baltimore papers of the 26th confirm the defeat of Crook and Averill, near Winchester, on Sunday last. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. Averill lost all of his artillery. It is reported that Averill and Milligan were killed.

Telegrams from Georgia, though not claiming a victory at Atlanta on Friday, do not concede a defeat. McPherson's death is officially reported. Sherman estimates his loss at two thousand and the Confederates at seven thousand. (Bear in mind this is a Yankee account, and a big lie.)

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri, having for its object the formation of a North-western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested. Gold 259.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Albemarle,	Tuesday, July 26th.
Troy,	Wednesday, " 27th.
Rockingham,	Friday, " 29th.
Lumberton,	Saturday, " 30th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance or two from place to place.

A CONTRAST.—When Gen. Bragg fell back with the army of Tennessee to Dalton, he was utterly cursed by the enemies of the administration, for his retrograde movement, and his removal was insisted on John—has fallen back to Atlanta, and is pronounced by this same faction as the most skillful General of the Confederacy. We suppose, says the Lynchburg Republican, if he were to fall back to Savannah, he would be the greatest tactician in the world.

Pittsboro', July 26, 1864.
At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, held on the evening of the 25th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have learned that an effort has been made by Mr. B. E. Thayer, and the Editors of the Progress, and perhaps others, to assimilate the order of Masonry with a traitorous society called the "Heroes of America;" and whereas, we, as "Free and Accepted Masons," well know that this association, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander, and without foundation; and whereas, we believe that it is obligatory on us, as on all true Masons, to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such aspersions; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly deny any assimilation with this vile "concern;" and we brand all who make the assertion, as perverters of the truth, base slanderers and liars, and their knowingly or ignorantly.

Resolved, That there is a wide gulf between our Ancient Order and this secret fungus excrecence; and in the one, the best principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our government, and a hearty and loyal support of the constitution under which we live; while the object of the other is to overthrow the foundations of both.

Resolved, That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of Masonry, and we can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remain true to the government, under which he lives, we denounce this new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and torials, at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That if as a Lodge, we shall ascertain that any Mason, ever whom we have jurisdiction, shall have joined this nefarious order, and so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him, according to our Constitution and By-Laws, for unmanly conduct, and upon conviction, expel him from all the benefits and privileges of the order.

Resolved, Lastly, that we invite the co-operation of sister Lodges throughout the State, to assist us in debasing the minds of the community, and publishing to the world that Masonry inculcates and teaches but loyalty to the government and fidelity to the constitution. We this traitorous new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and torials, at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

JOHN A. HANKS, Com.
WM. GUNTER, Secy.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the Confederate for publication, with a request that the Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and all other papers friendly to Masonry, copy.

New Advertisements.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE the name of ISAAC BROWN as a candidate for the Sheriff's office in Jones county. July 28th

ELECTION NOTICE.

RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS POST, RAILROAD, N. C. POLLS WILL BE OPEN TO-DAY BETWEEN 10 and 12 o'clock, by law, at the Office of Major W. W. Fairce, Quartermaster, where the votes of all men in the military service of the Confederate States, whether enlisted men, detailed conscripts, on duty or furlough, at this Post, and legally entitled to vote, will be received. This notice does not refer to residents of the city or vicinity, who will vote on the regular election day.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it. For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, rising, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered sores, and for all wounds of every description, it will be found entirely successful in affording relief and effecting a cure. It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers:—P. G. Snowden, Serg. T. A. G. S. Dr. Hanks and Berry, Pittsboro'; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro'; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London, Dr. W. F. Harless, member of Examining Board 7th Congressional District. For sale by P. F. PESUD, Raleigh, and other Druggists in the State and Foreign. F. AIRAM, Pittsboro', N. C. July 11-64-1864